

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING OCTOBER 5, 1857.

NUMBER 314.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—**IN ADVANCE.**—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$2; Evening Bulletin \$8 a year or 12½ cents a week, if mailed \$5 Weekly Bulletin \$1.

COURT FEES IN ADVANCE.—5-Cent Dallies or Tri-Weekly \$1.50; 10-Cent—copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies \$10; 5-Cent \$1.50; 10-Cent \$1.50; 15-Cent \$1.50 each. Weekly Bu-

llion \$1; 11-Cent copy for \$1.50 each. Weekly Bu-

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
against 12 lines \$1.00	against 12 lines \$1.00
Do, each additional in-	Do, two months, \$1.00
sertion,	Do, three months,
Do, one week,	Do, four months,
Do, two weeks,	Do, six months,
Do, three weeks,	Do, twelve months,

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$10.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum, \$10.

Do, do, three times a week, per annum, \$6.

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent one.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, partnerships, medical, circus, or similar advertisements, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-prices.

Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one box, and \$8 for each additional insertion.

Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—**IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.**—Each square (12 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00.

Each continuance, 75.

Advertisers continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are inserted also in the Journal, will be charged for at least 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 10 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full price.

No contractor yearly agreements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the early rates.

MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1857.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES.—The question of the Duchies is mainly a Dutch question. Nevertheless, it may be briefly stated. Some time ago, the Diet of Holstein were invited to examine the project of a new Danish Constitution, which, although liberal in certain respects, was subservient of the old rights of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, according to which, though acknowledging the King of Denmark as their sovereign, they were independent states, governed constitutionally by their own laws, like Hungary previous to the revolution of 1848. The new Constitution, the provisions of which are to apply to the dependencies of the Danish Crown, of whatever nationality, ignores these rights entirely. Well, the Diet of Holstein examined the project, as it was invited to do, and has flatly refused even to discuss the subject, until the independent position of the Duchies, as parts of the Germanic Confederation, is acknowledged by the Cabinet at Copenhagen. This the Cabinet at Copenhagen declares that it can't do. It avers that it has already made every possible concession. Austria and Prussia stand at the back of the Duchies, and Louis Napoleon stands about midway between the two disputants, with rather a partial eye on Denmark. Such is the question of the Duchies.

It is not likely that it will proceed to extremes, though the antagonism of Danish interests and feelings on one side and the German generally on the other undoubtedly renders the matter somewhat difficult of adjustment. But the consequences to which the slightest spark of war might lead are too terrible to imagine that it may by possibility be kindled. The French Emperor will see to that. He would stamp it out in an instant. His own power depends on his sleepless vigilance in this respect, among others, and he has never yet proved false to himself. It is understood that he has already instructed his Ambassador at Vienna to convey to the German governments his wish for a spirit of moderation in their transactions with Denmark, such as will permit of the solution of the question by diplomacy alone. It can hardly be doubted that the German governments will take the hint, and the question of the Duchies be settled at an early day by one of those felicitous compromises in which the continental diplomats take refuge when they can take nothing else.

The venerable Robert Walsh, writing from Paris to the New York Journal of Commerce, expresses the opinion that Russia "will avoid all community of position and relations" with England at Pekin. His opinion is founded on the assumption that Russia now has the start of England at Pekin, from whence he naturally infers that she would prefer to keep it. But, if we may credit the statements of a recent letter from St. Petersburg, this assumption would seem to be scarcely warranted.

From these statements it appears that the authorities of the Celestial Empire have refused to admit the Russian Ambassador, Count Poutiatin, who attempted to proceed to Pekin by way of Maimetchin and Oorga. In consequence of this refusal, Poutiatin is stated to have sailed down the Amoor to Nikolaievsk with the intention of embarking there for Shanghai, where he will claim admittance a second time, and his demands will be enforced by a Russian squadron, which has just left Cronstadt under the command of Commodore Kuznetsov, bound for the Chinese waters. It is thus probable that Russia is in still better odor at Pekin than England is, and still more probable that Russian and English ships will soon be fighting side by side against the obstinate Celestials. Whatever may be the private wishes of Russia, it is likely that circumstances will at an early day bring her into hearty cooperation with England, France, and the United States, as regards the great aims of the present controversy with China.

Dr. Tate, of Virginia, who is understood to be about to succeed the present Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, arrived in Washington on Wednesday.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

A BALLAD.

BY J. H. C.

[The fact versified in the following lines were originally published in the Trinity (Cal.) Times, and may be relied upon as authentic.]

Begone, begone ill-mannered hound;
What fiend hath sent thee here
To rouse me with thy dismal yell?
Upon a night so drear?

Thus from his bed the farmer spoke,
Then turned again to shore,
But all in vain, the dog without
Howled louder than before.

And still the more the man complained,
The brute the noisier grew,
And, leaping, shook the oaken door
As he would burst it through!

Then up at length the farmer rose,
And donned his gear in haste—
There seems a mystery here, he yawned,
That should be fairly traced.

He drew the bolt, wide swung the door,
And, ere he could retreat,
A lordly mastiff bounding through,
Crouched, whining, at his feet.

Thence to the gate returning oft,
The intruder seemed to say
In eager phrase, "Come, come with speed,
And I will lead the way!"

This dog is mad, the farmer cried,
Or else some ill's abroad;
I'll forth with him; and soon they climbed
The winding mountain road.

Lit by the stars, where trackless snows,
Deep drifted by the wind,
Fill many a gorge, round many a cliff
Their dubious path they find.

At length the dumb guide paused and crouched,
With piteous ey and low,
Before a dark and stirless heap,
Half buried in the snow.

Too late, too late! the farmer groaned,
As from the icy mold
He raised a form both tall and fair
But stiff and stark and cold!

Uniting Heaven! say for whose crime
She thus unluckily fell—
Her name, her home, her errand here,
What mortal tongue can tell?

One scanty garment, frozen too,
Was all that wrapped her clay;
The rest, a bodice firmly rolled,
Untouched, beside her lay.

Alas! what crazy freak was this?
The astonished rustic cried,
To fling, on such a piercing night,
Thy warmest weeds aside!

While yet he spake, the faithful dog
That bundle had unbound,
And in its folds, all plump and warm,
A rosy babe was found!

Oh, depth of a fond mother's love!
All self she could resign
And calmly yield a ripened life,
Frail germ, to purchase thine!

Hence may I lean with firmer trust
On Him who vows to me,
"The mother may her child forget
Ere I be false to thee!"

LOUISVILLE, September, 1856.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.

"Month of my heart," as poor Willis Gaylord Clarke in one of his beautiful poems termed October, dawned upon this morning with a cloudless sky and a balmy atmosphere. Even before dawn the city was alive and stirring, and by nine o'clock the business streets were thronged with masses of moving, breathing humanity, such as we have never seen outside of Broadway, New York. The greater portion of the multitude appeared to be tending towards the fair grounds, and omnibusses, carriages, wagons with springs and without springs, carts, and even drays were brought into requisition by the eager crowd. We have never met with so many impatient and hasty people. We have never seen the ladies—sweet creatures—so utterly disregarded, and the convenience of self so prominent as to-day. The conveniences for reaching the grounds are woefully deficient in all respects.

The fair grounds are about three and a half miles from the center of the city, and yet within the corporate limits. To get at them is one of the most difficult and disagreeable of possible adventures. We, however, made the journey satisfactorily in an over-crowded omnibus, in a hurly-burly procession of thousands of vehicles, through clouds of dust that were actually tangible, and were ushered into the gateway by a corps of gentlemen from the Republican office, to whom we are under peculiar obligations.

The grounds of the St. Louis Society are perfectly beautiful—more lovely and finished than those at home. They embrace fifty-six acres of land, agreeably diversified by forest trees, and arranged in style. The hand of taste and cultivation is displayed upon every side. The walks are graveled, shrubbery is planted out, and from a score of fountains crystal water is thrown in lovely jets and falls with a soothing, delicious murmur. The amphitheater is larger than that of Louisville, and is decorated in fine style. But in the vast crowd that filled its thousands of seats we missed that beauty and grace and indescribable charm of feature and manner that so preeminently characterize the ladies who attend the Kentucky fairs. Missouri is a worthy offspring of our glorious old State, but she falls far behind the mother commonwealth in producing noble looking women. We can apply to her that line of Horace—

"Filia pulchra, mater pulchrior!"
The daughter is certainly beautiful; but the parent, how much more lovely!

Dusty and fatigued as we could not avoid being, we spent delightful hours to-day in walking over the grounds, and witnessing the varied panorama of life presented to our view. We found the Floral Hall an exact pattern of that at Louisville, and the display of fruits and flowers seemed to have been culled from the same gardens and orchards as those of the National Fair.

There is a fine exhibition of mechanical and agricultural implements, but a great deficiency in motive power. We noticed with pleasure that the Kentucky Harvester, of Miller, Wingate, & Co., was the constant center of attraction. Hundreds of steady farmers were continually congregated about it, and its beautiful movements caused frequent bursts of applause. Mr. James H. Miller, the senior member of the firm, was present superintending his popular machine. Dr. Goddard, of Munn & Co.'s works, Louisville, is also here, with a thresher and cleaner that is meeting with universal favor.

You have doubtless seen, by the full reports in the papers in this city, that old Kentucky has taken her full share of the liberal premiums. Wherever anything from our State has been entered, success has been the result. Kentucky horses and cattle can only be defeated in any match that may be instituted yet. Of course the numerous Kentuckians here have been elated with due State pride by these signal triumphs.

The display of stock at the fair has not been extraordinary, although several specimens of Missouri growth were remarkably fine.

The fair has been, in all respects, successful—the receipts of the gate averaging \$5,000 per day. This has put the Directors in a good humor, and despite the popular panic relative to financial affairs, the Treasurer will doubtless balance his accounts with money in his purse.

Telegraphic dispatches from Louisville relative to the failures there have caused no talk save in the small circles of home folks here. The intelligence, however, has caused banks, brokers, hotels, and all sorts of brokers to refuse Kentucky money.

SE DE KAY.

A correspondence has taken place between our Government and that of England, concerning the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and within the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By the treaty of 1846, the right of sovereignty over this Territory was declared to be in the United States. The Hudson's Bay Company assert that their rights of property are the same as before. Servants of the Company have put in claims to portions of this land under grants to settlers, made by our Government. The controversy must be settled by negotiations with the English Government.

Or readers will remember that some time ago William Hall was killed by Isaac Bridewell at Mt. Washington. Bridewell underwent an examination and was discharged. Last week a warrant was issued against him at Shepherdsville for the same offense. As soon as he heard of it he delivered himself up. The case underwent another examination, Captain Rousseau appearing as his attorney, and he was held to bail in \$600 to answer. We learn that Bridewell, in the encounter with Hall, was severely wounded, from which he will probably never fully recover.

DESIGN FOR THE CLAY MONUMENT.—Mr. John W. Clark, Fourth street, is the agent for the sale of a beautiful engraving of the design for the Clay Monument at Lexington. It is elegantly executed and will make a fine picture. It is published by the Kentucky Publishing Association.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The artesian well being bored by Messrs. Dupont & Co. has attained the depth of thirteen hundred and seventy-two (1,372) feet. The rock is a blue limestone, and the equivalent of the rock at Madison, Ind. They intend to continue their borings to the depth of fifteen hundred feet.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

THE BOLTON CASE AT MEMPHIS.

The Bolton case at Memphis has taken a new turn. Judge Fitzgerald, who has been issuing writs of mandamus to have him before his court in another county, has issued another such writ, but making it returnable before Judge McKiernan, of Memphis. Hitherto the great object proposed to be effected by the movement was to get the prisoner on the road to the court, thereby increasing his chances for escape. But the people resisted it.

Now the writ is returnable before a Memphis judge, and all opposition to it has ceased.

SORGHO MOLASSES.—The manufacture of sirup and sugar from the Chinese sugar cane has attracted the attention of a number of agriculturists in this part of the country. Dr. Anderson sent us a few days ago a sample of the sirup manufactured by Capt. Turner, of Indiana. The Captain planted a few acres of the cane as an experiment. He is well convinced of the adaptation of the case to this climate, and the profitability of the product as food for stock, and for the manufacture of sugar and sirup.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The stockholders of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad met in Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday, and elected B. Bush Floyd president, and W. B. Thompson, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, chief engineer. The contract for the grading and complete equipment of the road was let to contractors at \$33,000 per mile, they to equip it with locomotive for every twenty miles, a passenger coach for every twenty miles, a box car for every five miles, and an open car for every mile.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th ult., received by the southern mail, contain the decree made by Mexico with regard to the Tehuantepec company. The route is to commence at the head of the navigation of Coatzacoal river, and the railroad is to be commenced within eighteen months from the date of the decree, and be completed at the rate of twenty-six hundred and seventy-three yards every year until entirely finished. In the meantime the company is to build and keep in order a good road, with the necessary bridges for carriages for conveying passengers and merchandise of light weight through. The plans to be submitted to the Minister of Internal Improvements for his approval. The company is to build, within two years from the completion of the road, the necessary dykes and mole in the ports of Coatzaolcoy and Ventoza, and build immediately the works necessary for discharging vessels. The government grants the necessary land for depots, stations, &c.; also, the use of material from private land, by indemnifying the owners.

The decree grants the exclusive privilege of transporting, and the power to levy tolls and transmit debts, not exceeding fifty cents per league for each passenger, nor exceeding one per cent per league for the precious metals. The government is to protect the line, but the decree confers no right to trade on the Isthmus. The privilege is to last for sixty years, and the government is to receive fifteen per cent on the net revenues whenever dividends are declared. The company assumes the payment of \$600,000 to Mr. Faluney, loaned to the Sloo company, with interest and damages; have undertaken the delivery of all mails along the line; to convey all officers, troops, employees, and agents of the government gratis, but metals and domestic merchandise shall be conveyed at the rate of twenty per cent, less than the regular rates. The government is to have two directors in the board, and may establish an espionage on the work.

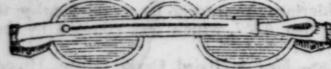
The company is to construct no fortifications for protection to armed forces, except by the consent of the government, but shall discharge its employees when detected in smuggling, and compel the passengers to obey the revenue laws. The company shall not transfer or hypothecate the privileges without the consent of the government. The line will be free for the transportation of the inhabitants of the whole world, but those who are not citizens of the neutral countries shall be charged twenty-five per cent extra. The third of the stock shall be reserved for the people of Mexico for four months. The foreign sealed mail bags are to be respected by officials, and the navigation of the Coatzaol

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in view of a Trunk both as regards price and quality. I have a variety of boxes, finishing my own leather, importing from this city or Cincinnati, etc., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. [may 26 d&w:jeow&dhly]

J. H. McCLEARY.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.



CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES;
 CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL,
 OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;
 COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for in-
 flamed eyes.

We always have the largest assortment for all conditions
 of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every
 case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refilled and re-
 paired promptly. RAMSEY & BROTHER,
 423 Main st., second door below Fourth.

NOTICE.

Persons having left their Watches or Jewelry
 with me for repairing or dedicated to me on ac-
 count will please call on me at Ramsey & Broth-
 er's, on Main street, where I will be pleased to see
 my old friends and customers. [sep 19 b6j]

J. R. ESTERLE.

A. J. HARRINGTON,
 No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.,
 keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Also SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.
 A share of public patronage solicited. a26 j&h3m

VOGT & KLINK,
 MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
 Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
 and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
 73 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
 Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
 tions of Jewelry, and done with discretion
 N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
 manner. s17 wjl& d&h2f

COAL! COAL! COAL!
 NOW IS THE TIME
 TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
 THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHOT STOCK, AND
 HIGH PRICES.

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-
 GUSH and GARDNER Mines, which with our regu-
 lar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our as-
 sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are
 uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.
 m19 b6j W. H. CRITTENDEN.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HUTCHINGS & CO.

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.
 We are receiving our per cent. Tennessee currency the
 following First State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; do;
 BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
 BANK OF THE UNION, do;
 CITY BANK, do;
 BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
 TRADERS' BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
 NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;
 413 b&f D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
 PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
 Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
 block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
 same. Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
 224 b&f Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
 PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are
 now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
 Pianos per week. We would respectfully
 inform our wholesale and retail purchas-
 ers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
 increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the awards, we would respectfully
 call your attention to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-
 ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with
 the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and
 Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
 224 b&f Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

Fifth street, between Main and Market.

OUR RESTAURANT is now supplied with all varieties
 of Game, consisting in part of
 VENISON, SNipe, PRAIRIE CHICKENS, PLOVER,
 DUCK, WILD PIGEONS, SQUIRRELS.

Together with every delicacy incident to the season, includ-
 ing 7,500 of the choicest SHELL OYSTERS; all of which
 we are prepared to serve up in the best style in our Restau-
 rant or to families or parties on short notice.
 o1 j&b

New Supplies.

FIRST and second series Spurgeon's Sermons. \$1.
 Spurgeon's Life and Ministry. 50c.
 Jeter's Campbell Examined and Re-examined. \$1.
 Graves' Great Iron Wheel. \$1.
 Grace Truman. \$1.
 CRUMP & WELSH.

New Books at A. Davidson's.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Light-
 er. \$1.
 Spurgeon's Sermons. Third series. \$1.
 Boswell's Martin Hieron. \$1.25.
 Decision, or Know What You Judge. \$1.

Expositions on the Cross, the Lord's Prayer, and the
 Ten Commandments, by Archbishop Leighton. 75c.
 Flavel's Exposition of the Assembly's Catechism. 40c.
 Analytical Exposition of the Romans, by John Brown,
 D. D. \$2.
 Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
 Third street, near Market.

EVENING DRESS GOODS,
 SILKS, EMBROIDERIES
 other Desirab. Dry Goods,
 with a good assortment of
 CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
 FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS &c.,
 Received and in store by

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.,
 opposite Bank of Kentucky.
 224 b&f

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Light-
 er, for sale by [s19 j&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY
 GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street,

where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept.

Just received a fine stock of the following articles:
 French, English, and American Perfumery;

New Style Shell Tuck Combs;

Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs;

Hair Brushes, all styles and prices;

Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality;

A fresh supply of India Combs, including a line
 of elegant Burmese Linens, &c., all of which will be at
 the lowest prices.

C. DUVAL & CO., Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

224 b&f

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS

HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales-

this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

MECHANICAL TOYS—Locomotives, Steamboats,

Horse and Buggy, Cars, & 4 horses, and many other new and attractive Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

s19 j&b

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
 DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
 LIVER COMPLAINT,
 WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disorder

STOMACH OR LIVER.

As Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Colic and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, as the numerous instances have shown to be highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Physician, Boerhave.

Because of its success in the United States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of that mighty country.

Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation.

Generally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its quickening every nerve, raising up the spirits, giving health, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular medicinal properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

12¢ sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

Pharmaceuticals and Chemists,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Sold by W. SPRINGER & BRO., Market st., bat.

Third and Fourth streets, BELL, TALBOTT, & CO.,

455 Market st., near 4th, and by all Druggists.

WATERS! WATCHES!

In gold and silver cases, various styles.

JEWELRY.

Coral, Cameo, and Pearl, Lava, Pearl,

Painted, Jet, and other styles.

SILVER WARE.

Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Castors, Pincers, Goblets, &c.

Our stock of goods is very complete.

JAS. L. LEMON & CO.,

Main st., between Second and Third.

1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

9 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS:

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

CLOTH TOURISTS OR DUSTERS;

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;

MOURNING GOODS;

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND CLOAKS;

DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;

NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;

FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

SATINS AND PLAIN MERINOES;

BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading arti-

cles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will de-

termine the quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the

very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which

warrant these articles to be perfect and as cheap, as can be

bought. 224 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

OCTOBER.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Saturday passed off better than we had supposed. Nearly all the paper that fell due was met. Of course there were some few protested, but none of any importance. The banks were checking a little for their customers at 2 premium, and out of doors it ranged from 3 to 5. The notes of the old Tennessee banks, and some of the free banks of Tennessee and Indiana, are readily taken by our jobbers. Indiana State Bank notes are 3% to 5% discount.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of several failures, among them Clark, Dodge, & Co. and Chateau & Co., of New York; Samuel Lawrence, Stom & Co., of Boston, and Chateau, Harrison, & Valle, of St. Louis. Of the failure of the latter house, the St. Louis Republican, of Saturday, says:

"The present financial situation is still very great in this city. There is no confidence in the currency, and this will be available in the payment of debts in specie. Funds are required, and for this reason another of our largest and most important business houses suspended payment yesterday. We allude to the house of Chateau, Harrison, & Valle. Although the owners of the firm are members of the firm possessed of individual policy, it is bad enough to escape the general disaster. It is bad enough when the usefulness and enterprise of such men is crippled and stopped even for a time, but it is still worse when so many numbers of others are compelled to employment. We understand that orders have been given to stop operations at the Iron Mountain, and the number of operatives thus discharged will amount to 450. At the Laclede rolling mill, in this city, and the Coal bank, the number is stated at 400, and many of these men and families are now without means of support, which is a gloomy one, unless the price of provisions, &c., should experience a rapid decline. We have had high prices for a good many years, and now they must yield to the pressure which is so generally felt in all our cities."

The house of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., in New York, it is understood, suspended payment yesterday.

Private dispatches report that the notes of the Powell Bank of Newburg, N. Y., were thrown out in New York on Saturday, and the Nashville banks were throwing out the notes of the Bank of Tazewell, Bank of Jefferson, Bank of Knoxville, Bank of Claiborne, and the Lawrenceburg, Ocoee, River, and Commercial Banks.

The following, from the money article of the Baltimore Patriot of Friday evening, we commend especially to the attention of the advocates of bank suspensions:

Financial affairs still remain unsettled, and there is to-day more stringency in the money market. Since the suspension of specie payments, by a more liberal policy adopted, many who were greatly embarrassed by the former system, have now got into a more advantageous position. Others are interwoven with speculative and extended operations—the industrial and laboring classes, who never obtained, and never calculated, upon bank facilities—have and still are suffering, owing to an advance in price, or the depreciation of stock. That such a condition of things will prevail, and prior to the suspension, is absolutely certain, otherwise such a course would not have been adopted. Relief, therefore, such as has been attained, cannot be permanently calculated upon. The same condition of things previously existed, and existed, except that it did not last so long. It cannot be expected that banks and capitalists will be so benevolent as to forward and bolster up persons of whose solvency they may entertain doubts.

This is wholly out of the question. The laws of trade are uncertain, and, independent of every other consideration, will render the same uncertain. If money in a particular condition, nothing but an extreme exigency, or the positive knowledge of future solidity, can save them. Neither banks nor outside capitalists can be looked to for aid unless there are reasonable evidences guaranteeing remunerative returns. We are advised of an enormous judicial course of action, looking more to suit individual characters, than a reliance upon others. Unless the suspension of specie payments becomes general, as was at first anticipated, but not now very probable, the odds will be sorely against our Baltimore trade if a protracted suspension extends over a longer period. The banks of New York and Boston are already heralding the superior advantages of those specie paying markets over ours, and they are holding this—quite a reasonable argument—out gain our Southern, Western, and other trade. Nor can we expect countermeasures will be slighted, as not to see the force of these arguments. Exchanges are again to be expected, as a market for out-town money, not facilities to those who are wont to deal with us. The question then arises, is it better that a few should suffer, or that the entire commerce and business of our metropolis should be jeopardized? When we consider the extent at which the act of disorganization, the immediate crisis having been a calamity, and the probability of New York and other prominent points suspending, it becomes the policy of our banks to prepare for resumption at the earliest possible period, and the duty of our citizens to submit in mind, and heart, to such a determination. In this case extra ordinary facilities may be anticipated. Discounts are already being curtailed. Now, in but unquestionable paper meets with favor, and a still more restricted policy may be deemed necessary.

It is the duty of our banks to sustain, so far as may be in their power, the legitimate interests of the commercial, entrepreneurial, mechanical, and mercantile, of the community. On this rests our healthful existence, and with it there is a reciprocity of interests. It is the substance and reality of wealth. Non-producers and recluse speculators may well be a curse. Those who will command the services of a bank, and trust to its credit, and carry them through desperate stock operations, may suffer; better they should than a whole community be financially paralyzed and made bankrupt. Honesty, integrity, prudent dealers, and judicious enterprise, demand the same course as those who have power to grant it. Unsoundness is to be deplored, the sooner the power is applied the better. So that a more healthful condition of things may supervene.

Capitalists are not much disposed to invest, and even good note, and favorable favor on the street.

We quote the following—“A day of fair to good paper at 1½@2% cent a month. Nothing doing in second class. Money on call 1½@2% cent. Exchange on the North has advanced to 4½@5% cent premium. Virginia notes, old banks, are selling at 2½@3% cent discount. Other banks are selling at 2½@3% cent premium. Western bank notes. Specie has advanced, and is being in greater demand commands 4½@5% cent premium, with an upward tendency. Exchange on England is selling at 7@8% cent premium in Baltimore bank notes, equal to 3½@5% cent in gold.”

The statement of the New Orleans banks for the week ending on the 26th ult. shows the following result:

	Liabilities.	Resources.
Circulation	7,978,404	Specie 6,455,051
Deposits 7,790,700	Short loans 20,389,375	
Due distant banks.. 676,152	Exchange 2,065,880	

The changes since the preceding week were as follows:

Increase in short loans	\$115,615
Increase in specie	182,821
Decrease in circulation	\$1,030
Increase in deposits	165,415
Increase in exchange	126,000
Increase in amount due distant banks	45,760
Increase in deposit proper	215,175

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday evening, says:

We have little chance to notice in the general aspect of affairs this morning. The increased discounts of yesterday afforded of course some small relief, but it was too limited to appear on the face of things generally, and we hear the same story of utter inability of raising money that has met our ear in all quarters, during the last few weeks. Still the impression is that we have now reached the worst point, and if we can only get over the heavy payments on Saturday, we shall be in comparatively smooth water.

The Philadelphia North American of Friday says:

In the monetary circles there is little or no change for the better, and business revives slowly. Some of the banks are extending their lines of discounts, but money is still very scarce, and the street rates for prime paper range at 1½@2% cent & month. Several additional failures have been announced within the last day or two.

The following is the official monthly statement of the condition of the Free Banks of Indiana, which have complied with the amended General Banking Law, which requires a deposit of at least fifty thousand dollars worth of securities, and to an amount equal to ten per cent. above the circulation:

	Circulation.	Securities.
Bank of Gosport	\$62,329	868,564
Bank of Goshen	61,390	67,533
Bank of Indiana	20,968	51,000
Bank of Vernon	50,990	56,450
Bank of Paoli	51,719	56,450
Bank of Rockville	54,150	59,570
Bank of New Albany	45,500	50,050
Bank of Salem	71,350	79,130
Bloomington Bank	81,500	90,000
Clarksville City Bank	46,800	50,800
Canal Bank	46,900	50,500
Central Bank (closing)	14,278	15,840
Crescent City Bank	45,781	52,928
Exchange Bank	47,421	52,166
Farmers' Bank of Westfield	96,524	100,467
Indiana Farmers' Bank	45,810	50,390
Kentucky Stock Bank	83,990	107,773
LaGrange Bank	60,026	66,027
Prairie City Bank	76,245	88,889
Salem Bank	47,283	52,559
Salem, Bank, Goshen	47,914	62,705
Southern Bank of Indiana	105,182	117,620
Tippooanoo Bank	47,040	51,740
Total	\$1,401,655	\$1,591,262

Office Authority of State, Indianapolis, Oct. 1, 1857.

At Cincinnati, on Saturday, exchange and coin were selling at 5 per cent. premium.

The Nashville papers publish a statement of the

Bank of Nashville. Its assets are \$386,230 50, and its liabilities \$276,994 27. Its circulation is \$114,500, which is covered by bonds deposited with the State comptroller in the amount of \$129,000. The president and cashier say:

We will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent., to those having open accounts. These certificates will be negotiable, and will, doubtless, be saleable in the market, if you will prefer waiting to the tedious process of winding up.

Holders of notes can get a Tennessee six per cent bond by presenting one thousand dollars to the Comptroller, if they prefer to do so.

It is to be remarked, that we have been engaged in no outside speculations, and that we are confident that our means are more than ample to pay all liabilities; if not we have plenty of unencumbered private property to do so.

Our bonds are all clear Tennessee six per cent. bonds except eight Nashville and Chattanooga railroad bonds, endorsed by the State.

So far as heard from, all the Independent Banks in Virginia have suspended, viz.: Bank of Commerce, Fredericksburg; the Monticello, at Charlottesville; all the Banks in Winchester; the Valley Bank at Charlestown; all the Banks in Alexandria, in Staunton, in Wheeling, in Harrisburg, in Lynchburg, &c. The Bank of Virginia, in Richmond, the Exchange Bank, and the Farmers' Bank, together with most of the Branch Banks, at least those in Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg, still hold out and pay specie for their issues. The penalties of suspension by the Virginia law is, against the old Banks interest at the rate of twelve per cent. on all notes which fail to redeem. Their notes whilst suspended are also to be refused in payment of any money due to the State. In the case of the independent banks the State Treasurer is authorised, on application and proof of their suspension, to redeem after specified notice all the circulating notes, whether protested or not, out of the trust property deposited in his hands.

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL DISEASE AT CHICAGO.—We have seen a private letter from Chicago, stating that a mysterious epidemic had broken out there, and proved fatal to many persons, all of whom were sick but a few hours. The disease is said to resemble black vomit, but the physicians have been unable so far to determine its real character. A large number of cattle have also been carried off, the same symptoms being presented upon them.

COL. BENTON'S RECOVERY.—Private dispatches state that Col. Benton is entirely out of danger, and is expected soon to be able to go out. His disease was but a very prostrating one, and he is now only suffering from debility.

A child was run over by a light market wagon, driven by a negro, on Fifth street, last Saturday. The driver, who belongs to Mr. R. J. Ormsby, was arrested.

Richard Atkinson, Esq., and lady, of this city, were passengers on the steamship Arabia, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on Friday.

Capt. Shute, of the steamer Red Chief, had his pocket picked at Cincinnati, on Saturday last, of \$364 75.

Charles H. Hasbrouck, who was charged with setting fire to the Onondaga Bank at Syracuse, in which he was clerk, has been acquitted.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—The 16th instant, the anniversary of Mexican independence, and the day on which the new constitution took effect, was celebrated with much pomp throughout the Republic.

No event in Mexico, however, is without its drawbacks.

According to the Extraordinary, there was throughout the day a general expectation of a coup d'état, but which, to the joy or regret of the people, we are not informed, was fortunately disappointed.

A similar violent movement on the part of Comonfort was expected the morning of the 19th in case Congress did not the day previous have a quorum.

This expectation, also, as we learn by a private note, was likewise doomed to disappointment, and at last

the President had done nothing “to impede the progress of the country under the new constitution.”

The Federal Congress, however, having failed to organize, the new government almost before its inauguration, was at a dead lock.

“If this continues,” says the Extraordinary, “the President will be called upon to save the nation from further suspense, and we doubt not will prorogue (the assembly) for a few days, with the hope that body's obtaining a quorum.” As to the course, however,

Comonfort will finally pursue, in such case, it was not known.

A second dictatorship was very generally talked of and vehemently opposed by the liberal journals, but of its probability we have no means of judging.

Nor had they on the 19th at the capital.

The President converses with few, and on political subjects keeps his own counsel.

In connection with this subject the Monitor pre-

tends to make startling disclosures of a secret politi-

cal society in existence at the capital, and with

branches throughout the Republic, with the object

of placing the reactionary or Santa Anna party

again in power.

The Spaniards arrested at Vera Cruz are said to have belonged to this organization.

It is charged that their plan was to rise on the 16th inst.; if so, it was frustrated by these disclosures and arrests.

Indian depredations continue in the State of Du-

rango with unrelenting animosity, and Gen. Alvarez has met with further reverses in the South.

In addition to the fear of the California filibusters, Lower California has been troubled with an attempted military revolt. The mutiny was put down for the moment, but it is said not more than 150 soldiers can be counted on at La Paz in case of emergency. The officers of the projected revolt

are wont to deal with us. The Spaniards arrested at Carmen.

In general, as pictured by the papers before us, the social and political condition of the neighboring republic is most deplorable, far worse than at any time during an uncertain and precarious year. In one State a fierce and unrelenting civil war is in progress, portions of three others are in open revolt against the government, in the north and south alike, deprivations of the Indian barbarians continue, the great highways are infested by bandits, the filibusters again impend over Sonora, a formidable political party plots in secret, and, to crown all, the federal government is again at a dead lock. What will be the end of it no one can tell.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—Our State exchanges be-

gin to furnish reports in regard to the tobacco crop, which happily, thus far, escaped the dangers of an early frost. A fortnight's continuance of the fine weather now prevailing will enable the farmers to secure a large crop, notwithstanding the adverse influence of wind, rain, and vermin.

The Salem Register says: A heavy rain, accompa-

nied with violent wind and hail, visited some portions

of this county on Saturday last, the 19th, doing im-

mense damage to the tobacco crop. The hail fell in

immense chunks in some instances. Capt. Jacob Miller relates that he had the curiosity to measure

one of these, and found it to measure seven inches in circumference. Some farmers lost the largest

part of their tobacco crop.

Where the hail did it but little injury, was

so violent as to break and tear it to pieces.

The Fredericksburg Herald says: The cutting and

housing of the tobacco crop is now employing the agricultural force of this and neighboring counties.

As a